Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-34 (Cancelled).

35. (New) A method for manufacturing a light transmission device, comprising:

combining a fluid material and a photochromic dyestuff material which exhibits dichroism into a mixture; and

carrying said mixture in a medium, wherein said mixture varies between a first condition and a second condition, said second condition absorbing and polarizing light upon exposure to any wavelength of ultraviolet light and said mixture relaxing to said first condition, which lets all visible light pass through said mixture, when exposure to any wavelength of ultraviolet light is removed.

36. (New) The method according to claim 35, further comprising:

providing a pair of opposed substrates having a gap therebetween;

disposing said mixture into said gap; and

carrying said pair of opposed substrates in a frame.

37. (New) The method according to claim 36, further comprising:

disposing an alignment layer on each of said substrates so that said alignment layers face one another.

38. (New) The method according to claim 36, further comprising:

providing at least one of said substrates as a meniscus lens.

39. (New) The method according to claim 35, further comprising:

dispersing said mixture through a polymer film; and

providing a liquid crystal material for said fluid material.

40. (New) The method according to claim 35, further comprising:

providing a pair of opposed substrates having a gap therebetween;

disposing an alignment layer on at least one of said substrates facing said gap;

disposing said mixture into said gap; and

applying a sealant around said substrates to capture said mixture.

41. (New) The method according to claim 40, further comprising:

providing a liquid crystal material for said fluid material.

42. (New) The method according to claim 40, further comprising:

providing a chiral nematic liquid crystal material for said fluid material.

43. (New) The method according to claim 40, further comprising:

disposing an electrode on each said substrate facing said gap;

connecting an electric power source to said electrodes; and

generating an electric field from said electrical power source across said electrodes to control the variation between said first and second conditions even in the presence of any wavelength of ultraviolet light.

44. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising:

generating said electric field, even in the presence of any wavelength of ultraviolet light, to control the orientation of said photochromic dyestuff material.

45. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising:

generating said electric field, even in the presence of any wavelength of ultraviolet light, to force said mixture back toward said first condition.

46. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising:

generating said electric field, even in the presence of any wavelength of ultraviolet light, to force said mixture toward said second condition by preferentially absorbing a polarization component.

47. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising:

generating said electric field, even in the presence of any wavelength of ultraviolet light, to force said mixture toward said second condition to absorb visible light, but not any polarization component.

48. (New) The method according to claim 39, further comprising:

forming said film by a phase separation process selected from the group consisting of thermally induced, solvent induced, and polymerization induced.